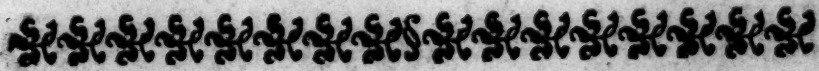


Truth DISPLAYED.

NUMBER I.



BRITISH MUSEUM



NUMBER 1

BRITISH MUSEUM

A BRIEF
NARRATIVE
OF THE
CAUSE and PROGRESS
OF THE
CIVIL WAR
In the REIGN of
King CHARLES I. *K*

*Take away from the King His Evil Counsellors, and His
Throne shall be established in Righteousness.*

Salus Populi suprema Lex est.

D U B L I N :

Printed in the Year M,DCC,LIV.

A BRIEF

NARRATIVE

OF THE

CAUSE AND PROGRESS



CIVIL WAR

In the Reign of

King CHARLES I.

Take notice from the King His High Court, and the
Persons who are charged in the following

Settled upon the Supreme Law of

DUBLIN:

Printed in the Year MDCCLIV.

TRUTH *Displayed.*

NUMBER I.

UPON the 27th of *March*, 1625, King **CHARLES I.** succeeded King **JAMES I.** and the Duke of *Buckingham* continued in great Favour and Intimaey with him. The King was soon after married to **HENRIETTA MARIA**, the King of *France's* Daughter, and *Buckingham* was sent to Conduct her to *England*. On the 28th of *June*, the Parliament met. The King in his Speech mentioned the War for recovery of the Palatinate, in which the last Parliament had engaged his Father; and press'd for Supplies to enable him to carry it on. On the other Hand, the Commons insisted that Grievances shou'd be redressed, and an Account given, how the last Subsidies were expended.

Some in the House were for executing the Laws against Papists, and calling Mr. *Montague* to an account for his Book entitled, *an Appeal to Cæsar*, as tending to raise Jealousies between the King and his Subjects: Whilst others commended the King, and said there had been no Grievances in his Reign, and that Religion and Subsidies might go hand in hand.

Both Houses Petitioned the King against Recusants, and *Montague* was brought to the Bar of the House of Commons, who Voted his Book to be contrary to the Articles of Religion, and tending to the King's Dishonour, and the Disturbance of Church and State. The House then Voted two Subsidies to the King, with which he seemed not Content.

Seven or eight Ships were lent to the King of *France*, to be employed against *Rochelle*, with which *Buckingham* was acquainted, but not the Body of the Council. The Sailors shewed little Inclination to the Service, and the French Protestants solicited against it. But the King expressly ordered them to proceed in their Voyage.

The Parliament on account of the Plague then raging in *London*, assembled at *Oxford*, and became greatly enraged against *Buckingham*, when they received the Account of the Expedition against *Rochelle*—They insisted upon the redress of Grievances, and summoned *Montague* to appear before them, whose Cause was by some of the Bishops recommended to the Duke of *Buckingham*, under pretence, that if the Church was suffered to be brought down below itself, even Majesty wou'd soon be Impeached.

The King again pressed the Commons to prosecute the War for recovery of the Palatinate, and that lately entered into against *Spain*. But they continued still dissatisfied, alledging that Matters were “ imprudently managed, that the Season was too far advanced for
“ the

“ the Fleet to go out, and that it was not usual to give
 “ Subsidies upon Subsidies in the same Parliament, and
 “ yet no Grievances redressed.” So that the King seeing they were not likely to supply him, unless upon Conditions which he was unwilling to Grant, dissolved the Parliament.

The King, Sensible that the Discontents of his Subjects encreased, called a new Parliament; and to render himself the more acceptable to them, he resolved not to protect *Montague* any longer, (to the great regret of Bishop *Laud*,) and commanded the Bishops to prosecute Papists, and, in order to prevent Sir *John Elliot*, and some others of the most active Men among them from being Chosen, they were appointed Sheriffs.

The Parliament being met, the Lord Keeper *Coven-try*, made an elegant Speech to them, concerning the Advantage and Constitution of Parliaments, and the King's Love of them, and told them that the Cause of calling them together, was to make good Laws, and execute Justice.—The Speaker answered him in a Speech suited to the Times; extolling the King, and praising Monarchy, Parliaments, Bishops, Judges, and all in public Places, and inveighing against Popery, and the King of *Spain*.

The Commons began with Grievances, such as, the Mismanagement of the Fleet, and the Misemployment of the King's Revenue, and ordered, that *Buckingham*, on whom these Things chiefly reflected, should have Notice of their Intention suddenly, to resent and redress them.

The King sent a Letter to the Speaker, pressing for a Supply, and promising a Redress of Grievances. The Commons answered in a general Way, and promised a Supply. The King replied, that they ought to apply themselves to redress Grievances and not to enquire after them; and added, “ I will not allow any
 “ of my Servants to be questioned among you, much
 “ less,

“ less, such as are of eminent Place, and near unto me;
 “ I see, you aim at the Duke; I wonder who hath al-
 “ tered your Affections towards him: I would have
 “ you hasten for my Supply, else it will be worse for
 “ yourselves; for, if any Evil happen, I think I shall
 “ be the last that will feel it.”

This was thought to proceed from the Advice of *Po-
 pish* Councillors, and calculated to create a Breach be-
 tween the King and his Parliament: The House of
 Commons therefore mentioned the Duke of *Buckingham*,
 as the chief Cause of all the public Miscarriages. Doctor
Turner proposed a Question, whether he might not be
 accused on common Fame; and Mr. *Clement Cooke* had
 said upon a former Occasion, that it was better to die
 by an Enemy abroad than suffer at home.

Upon the Opinion of Sir *Thomas Wentworth*, Mr.
Noy and Mr. *Selden*, the House voted, that common
 Fame was a sufficient Ground for them to proceed upon.

The King sent a Message to the Commons, “ That
 “ he took Notice of the seditious Doctrine of Mr. *Cooke*,
 “ and of Doctor *Turner*’s Articles against the Duke,
 “ which were against the Honour and Government of
 “ the King and of his Father: That he could not suf-
 “ fer any Enquiry against the meanest of his Servants,
 “ much less against one so near to him, and wondered
 “ at the foolish Impudence of any Man to think, that
 “ he could be drawn in to offer such a Sacrifice, much
 “ unworthy the Greatness of a King, and the Master
 “ of such a Servant—He desired the Justice of the House
 “ against the Delinquents, that he might not be con-
 “ strained to use his regal Power and Authority to right
 “ himself.—

Upon another Message from the King, both Houses
 waited upon him at *Whitehall*, where he gave the Lords
 Thanks, and shewed the Commons their Errors. And
 for further Particulars he referred them to the Lord
 Keeper, “ Who assured them, that after the great Af-
 “ fairs were settled, and Satisfaction given to the King’s
 “ Demands

“ Demands, he would hear and answer their real Grievances. That his Majesty excepted to the not Punishing *Cooke* and *Turner*, and expected a further Supply, else they are not to sit longer, nor will the King expect a Supply that Way.”

As soon as the Commons returned to their House, every one of them protested, that he had not heard Mr. *Cooke* utter the Words charged upon him. They also presented a Remonstrance to the King, in Answer to his, and the Lord Keeper's Speeches, denying the Words to have been spoken by Mr. *Cooke* and excusing Dr. *Turner*; avowing their Proceedings against the Duke, and praying his Majesty not to give Ear to officious Reports, spread by private Persons for their own Ends.

The Marshal of *Middlesex* shewed, by a Petition to the Commons, that he had searched one of the Prisons and was resisted: That he found there four Priests with their Altars, Crucifixes, Books and Papers: That the Priests having given Notice to Archbishop *Laud*, a Warrant came from him and Mr. Attorney General, not to search any further, because the searching for these Priests was a Design of the *Jesuits*, to take and send them to *Rome* to be put to Death, for writing in Defence of the Oath of Allegiance.

The Earl of *Bristol*, who had been Ambassador in *Spain*, when the Prince and Duke were there, had fallen under the Displeasure of the Court and was not called to Parliament at this Time. Upon this he petitioned the Lords that he might have his Right of Peerage, and that after two Years Restraint, he might be brought to his Trial in Parliament. The Lords addressed the King that the Earl might have his Writ, which was granted; but at the same Time a Letter Missive was sent to him, by the Lord Keeper, signifying his Majesty's Pleasure, that he should not come to Parliament.

In a short Time afterwards, the following Articles of Impeachment were exhibited against the said Earl by the King's Attorney General.

1. That he had traiterously assured King *James*, that the Emperor and King of *Spain* would restore the Palatinate, and that the latter would consent to the Match to the Prince, altho' he never intended it.
2. That he did not execute the King's Commands, nor put the King of *Spain* to a punctual Answer, to the Detriment of the King and his Allies.
3. That he persuaded King *James* not to break with *Spain*.
4. That he said, he cared not what the Success of the Treaty might be, but would make his own Fortune by it.
5. That he intended to introduce *Popery* into *England*, and persuaded King *James* to grant a Toleration thereof.
6. That he occasioned the Prince's Journey to *Spain* to his great Hazard.
7. That in *Spain* he persuaded the Prince to change his Religion.
8. That he advised that the *Elector's Son* should be bred up in the Emperor's Court.
9. That he would have dispatched the Dispensaries, in Order to the Marriage, contrary to the Prince's Commands, if extraordinary Diligence had not prevented it.
10. That he had presented a scandalous and contemptuous Petition to the Lords.

On

On the other Hand, the Earl presented the following Articles of Impeachment against the Duke.—

1. That he plotted with *Gondemar* to take the Prince to *Spain* to change his Religion.

2. That *Porter* was sent into *Spain* for this End.

3. That, in *Spain*, he absented from *Service* in the said Earl's House, and frequented the *Papish* Service, adored their Sacrament and conformed to their Rites.

4. That he prevailed with King *James* to write a Letter to the *Pope* for the Dispensation, and to stile him most Holy Father.

5. That the *Pope* sent a Bull to the Duke to encourage him to the Perversion of the Prince.

6. That by his Behaviour in *Spain*, he so incensed the King that he resolved to have no Dealings with him, and that he broke off the Match, for his own private Ends.

7. That he made use of the Prince's Letters, to his own Ends, and concealed divers great Matters from him.

8. That he had abused the King and both Houses of Parliament by a false Representation of these Affairs.

9. That his Behaviour in *Spain* had been scandalous, and that he had procured Favours for unworthy Persons there for Hire of his Lusts.

10. That he had been the great Cause of the Ruin of the Prince *Palatine*.

11. That he had wronged the Earl of *Bristol* in his Honour and Liberty, and in his Relation to the Parliament.

12. That

12. That the said Earl had revealed these Matters to King JAMES, who promised to hear him against the Duke, and that not long after, the King sickened and dyed.

The Earl of *Bristol* soon gave in his Answer to the Charge, exhibited against him, and introduced it with a Speech, containing a short History of his Life and Negotiations, and produced several Letters of Thanks to him, for his Care in the King's Business.

In his Answer, he laid much Blame on the Advisers of the Prince's Journey to *Spain*, and set forth his own Care and Industry, in hindering the Duke's Design of perverting him in his Religion, and that the Duke never advised him to be constant therein.

He acknowledged, that, in Discourse, he gave his Opinion for the Marriage of the Elector's Son with the Emperor's Daughter, in Case the Son of that Marriage, if he were brought up in the Emperor's Court, might have Protestant Tutors, and Freedom of Religion for himself and his Family.

He concluded, with strenuously asserting, that he had in all Respects performed his Instructions; declaring the Advantages of the *Spanish* Match; avowing his Petition to the Lords, not to be scandalous, and professing, that he intended nothing but the King's Honour and Service.

At a Conference with the Lords, the Commons gave in an Impeachment against the Duke, enforced by Sir *Dudley Digges*, Mr. *Herbert*, Mr. *Selden*, Mr. *Glanvil*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Sherland*, Mr. *Wandsford*, and Sir *John Elliot*: The Articles were,

1. The

1. The Sale of Offices, and Multiplication of great Places to the Duke.
2. His buying the Office of Admiral, and procuring the King to give Satisfaction to the Earl of *Nottingham* for it.
3. His buying the Office of Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, and Constableness of *Dover*.
4. The Neglect of the Duty and Trust of his Office of Admiral, by which Means the Pirates infested the Coasts.
5. The taking out of the Ship, *Peter of Newhaven*, Goods and Jewels, to the Value of 20,000 l. which were delivered to the Duke's Servant, and kept by his Master for his own Use ; by which Means the Goods of the *English* Merchants were seized in *France*.
6. His extorting 10,000 l. from the *East-India* Company.
7. His procuring seven Ships to put into the Hands of the King of *France*, to be employed in his Service.
8. That these Ships, were, to his Knowledge, to be used against *Rochelle*.
9. The Sale of Honours procured by him, particularly 10,000 l. paid by the Lord *Roberts* to the Duke for his Title,
10. The Sale of the Office of Treasurer to the Lord *Manchester*, for 20,000 l. and the Office of Master of the Wards to Sir *Lionel Cranfield*, for 6000 l.

11. The procuring Titles of Honour, for his Kindred and Allies, and Pensions to support their Titles.

12. His embezzling the King's Money, and procuring Grants to himself of the Crown Lands to a great Value.

13. The Plaister and Potions the Duke caused to be administered to King JAMES in his Sickness, being a transcendant Presumption of dangerous Consequence.

Sir *Dudley Digges*, and Sir *John Elliot*, two of the Managers of the Impeachment, were sent to the Tower, and the King came to the House of Lords, and told them, he could clear *Buckingham* of every Matter with which he was charged.

The House of Commons caused their Doors to be shut, and resolved not to proceed upon any Business, till their Members were set at Liberty. Upon which they were informed by Sir *Dudley Charleton*, that Sir *Dudley Digges*, in his Prologue to the Impeachment, speaking of the Plaister applied to King JAMES, had said, that he did forbear to speak further in Regard to the King's Honour; which his Majesty conceived to be to his Dishonour, and therefore he was committed, and that Sir *John Elliot*, was so bitter against the Duke, that the King thought fit to commit him also.

Every Member of the House made a Protestation that he did not give Consent, that Sir *Dudley Digges* should speak the Words charged upon him, and he being soon after released, protested that he had never spoken these Words, and thirty six Lords, who were present at this Conference, also made a voluntary Protestation, that they did not hear him speak them.

Sir *John Elliot* being also released, excused and justified, the Passages excepted against him in his Speech. And the House of Commons justified him and Sir *Dudley Digges*, and the Rest of the Managers by a Vote.

The Duke of *Buckingham* gave in his Answer, which he introduced with a Speech, saying, that his Accuser, *Common Fame*, was too subtle a Body for him to contest with, and he doubted not, but it wou'd be found, in Time, to have abused both him and them.

The Strength of his Answer lay in his appealing to the Knowledge of the King, and to his, and his Father's particular Direction, in most of the Things charged upon him, with his Obedience thereto, and following the Advice of the Council.

He denyed the getting £20,000 from the Earl of *Manchester*, or £10,000 from the East India Company, but said, that the King got the said Sums, and that the Earl of *Manchester*, received Satisfaction out of the King's Lands, and that the £6000. was given by the King to Sir *Henry Mildmay*.—He absolutely denyed that he gave the Plaister or Potion to King *JAMES*: But said, "That the King, knowing that the Duke had been cured of an Ague, by a Plaister, and a Drink, desired to have them, and that he took them in the presence of some of his Physicians."—He concluded by praying the Benefit of King *JAMES*'s Pardon, and that of his present Majesty at his Coronation.

The King sent to the Commons to quicken them about the Subsidies, and they Petitioned him against Recusants, naming some of them who were in Places of Government and Trust, and in another Petition presented by the Speaker and House, they professed their

Loyalty

Loyalty to his Majesty, and prayed he wou'd not suffer the Duke to have any more access to him.

They also agreed upon a Remonstrance against the Duke, and against taking Tonnage, and Poundage, not granted by Parliament. And hearing that the King intended to dissolve the Parliament, they, by a Petition, prayed that he would not do it: But the King refused to receive the Petition, and the Parliament was dissolved by Commission.

[To be Continued.]

6 DE 58

